

## THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1841.

For Articles on Lightning-Rods, The Temperance Reform, Obstructing Railroads, &c., see first page.

For a humorous "Bear Story," see last page.

Wanted, Agents for The Tribune in Saratoga, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, and Whitehall, N.Y. Apply to H. G. DAGGERS, in the publication office.

Wanted, an efficient, experienced, and temperate person, to be a general agent for the Tribune in the State of New York. Apply to H. G. DAGGERS, No. 20 Ann-st.

Correction.—In the article in our last issue headed "THE CANINE WAR," read Mr. FORD instead of FORDEN, and that they have killed 601 dogs instead of 60, as printed.

## BEWARE OF SWINDLERS!

GEORGE BREWSTER, late Newsmen for the paper at Utica, has absconded, owing us over \$100, and plundering others who had trusted him to do so. He has called on several publishers in this city, and offered our papers to be circulated for several days thereafter. Whoever may discover him, either under his own or an assumed name, will please read him this notice, and give him a truly wholesome advice.

The serious losses we have sustained in the above and other instances constrain us to establish an inflexible rule that we will henceforth send no papers out of the City without payment in advance, except to well known and responsible Newsmen, and to those never longer than one week beyond the time for which payment shall have been made in advance. Our present Newsmen will please take notice of this rule, as it will be inflexibly adhered to.

The Decision of the Supreme Court of this State, on the application for the Release of McLean, was made at Utica yesterday. The Assistant Editor of this paper was present to report the Opinions of the Judges, and will return with them to this City as fast as steam can bring him. He will probably be here at 5 o'clock this evening; when we shall decide from the length and importance of the Opinions whether to issue them immediately in an Extra, or await the regular appearance of our paper next morning. Our readers may count on receiving them in their next paper with moral certainty.

**THE RATIO.**—The Richmond Whig moderately but firmly opposes our proposition that the Ratio of Representation for the next ten years be raised to 90,000 and the Federal House thereby cut down to 150 Members. It urges that a numerous House will not be so easily rendered subservient to Executive or other improper influence as a smaller one—that the former will more closely reflect the popular will, and that the evils of interminable debate, waste of time and disorder must inevitably work out their own cure. It says nothing respecting the comparative expense—but we waive comment, and give these considerations for whatever they may be worth.

**FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.**—The Legislature of New-Hampshire, before its recent adjournment, passed the following Joint Resolution—in the House by a vote of 160 to 51:—

"Resolved, That the refusal of one State to surrender a person charged with the commission of a crime within another State, and who shall flee from justice, is in open disregard of the plain letter of the Constitution, subversive of the peace and harmony of the Union, and destructive of the ends for which the Federal Constitution was established."

The newspapers are all approving this with all their might; but it is remarkable that nobody does what all commands. The first rebel was Gov. Dunlap of Maine—a Loco-Foco. Then came Gov. Kent, Whig, and Gov. Fairfield, of opposite politics, but none of them surrender the persons charged with the commission of a crime in Georgia. We wish some County Grand Jury in Arkansas would just "charge" the 160 with "the commission of a crime"—Abolition, for instance—and see Gov. Page hand them over. They would begin to think that the provision of the Constitution referred to, finds a limitation in common sense and manifest justice the same as any other.

Our friend "H." who writes to lecture us for publishing accounts of murders and other crimes, might as well ask us not to publish a daily paper at all. We try to print as pure a paper as possible, and to keep out of sight the revolting and horrible as far as possible; but the occurrences of the day cannot be wholly suppressed. We never dress up crimes or vices in an attractive garb, nor do we pick up every story we can find calculated to bring the Christian Ministers and Church into discredit and contempt, as another penny paper does; but if a murder or other crime is committed, we state the facts as purely and factually as possible. Does "H." venture to read the Bible?

"An Enemy to Underland Movements" wishes us to publish the memorial of "our principal Merchants" against a General Bankrupt Law, and hold its authors up to public indignation. We see no necessity for this. The memorial has been pretty well circulated already, and public opinion very freely expressed with regard to it. The memorialists had a perfect right to express their own opinions; so they had to write privately, if they chose. We consider that quite judicious in this case. But they had no right to speak in the name of "the solvent classes," and their assumption to do so we have already treated as it deserved. Enough of this.

The Illinois State Register abuses Hon. DANIEL G. CANNESY, the new Land Office Register at Dixon, that State, as "a furious, brawling, vindictive Anti-Mason," elected to Congress as such from this State and then cast aside. Just the contrary of this fact. Judge Cannesy was elected to Congress from this State in 1836 on his own merits, having no party nomination, and was thrown out in 1838 because he was not and would not be an Anti-Mason. Whether his being so would have constituted an objection to him is a matter of opinion, but a lie, whether properly denominated or not.

Ex-Gov. GILMER of Virginia, being invited to attend the Celebration of the Fourth at Williamsburgh, Va. unable to attend, sent the following sentiment:—

"The right of suffrage intelligently defined in Virginia, and the Governor elected by the people."

**NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.**—The Commencement Exercises of this University will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle to-morrow, (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock. The Master's Oration will be pronounced by ARTHUR CLEVELAND COX, a young Scholar and Poet of great promise—any of deserved reputation. The degree of Bachelor of Arts will be conferred on fifteen Graduates.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

"Circulator," July 7, 1841.

The remains of Gen. HARRISON arrived here last Monday, and will be taken to North Bend today, to be placed in the family vault—the last sad honors that a grateful people can pay. He is dead, yet he lives in the hearts of the People, a living memorial of all that is great and good. The place of his last repose is one of peculiar beauty, being on a mound or top of a hill, commanding an extensive view of the Ohio River for several miles above and below, and will be visited with interest by travelers in after generations. And when a towering monument is erected to his memory, the voyager will descry it in the distance, and exclaim, "There rest the remains of the Father of the West—one of the kindest of mankind!" Mothers will point it out to their children, telling them that he who is there had to rest endured the privations and hardships of the wilderness and of Indian warfare for their sakes, and teach them to bless the name of HARRISON.

C. T.

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THE LABORER? NO II.

We have already glanced at the gradual but mighty change in the condition and character of the great mass of mankind which has step by step elevated the Day-Laborer from a slave and a chattel to be a Freeman, a Voter, a Jurymen, a rightful aspirant to Fortune, Honor and Power—not by some such lucky accident or transcendental ability as, once in a century, sufficed to raise one of his ancestors out of the mire—but by the honest, patient, beneficent exertion of the faculties God has given him. This change has not yet reached its end. We are still in a state of transition. The great mass of mere Laborers in our day are indeed better fed and clad and housed than were their ancestors ten centuries or even one century ago. Gazing as this admission may seem, it is beyond the truth in many instances separately considered. There are individuals, there are thousands—may, there are countries, and classes in the most favored countries—whose condition is as bad now as it ever can have been. Consider, for example, the case of the seamstresses, bookbinders, &c., of this and other cities in our own favored land—in fact, that of the great mass of Poor Females throughout our Country, except in those narrow districts where the successful introduction of Manufactures has raised the price of Female Labor, and of course improved the condition of those who live by it. Throw out these, and look earnestly at the condition of the mass of Poor Women. Are they any better situated than were the same class ten centuries ago?—or rather, could the latter have been in worse condition? We have known the time when even in New-England the average price of Female Labor did not exceed seventy-five cents per week—out of which all clothing was to be provided, and every expense paid except bare board. And for this miserable pittance Young Women were required to labor from their fourteenth or fifteenth year to their marriage or death, without an hour for study or mental improvement—plodding through a round of menial and often disgusting occupations day after day, with scarcely modification, rarely or never a permission of their duties even on the Sabbath, that day of rest for even the beasts of the field. With the increased demand for and varied employment of Female Labor in that section, the privileges and consideration of that class have signally improved; but the circumstances we have above described are those of One Million Females, legally and nominally free, in our Country at this moment; and twice as many more are liable to be reduced to it at any moment by the death of parents or other relatives. The condition of Young Men who inherit no advantages is better than this; most of them may, by prudence, wisdom, and a proper disposition, secure a comfortable, reasonably independent livelihood and a sound, sufficient, practical Education between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one. But with them marriage is often a change for the worse, in a worldly aspect, and the father of a large family of dependent children toils on from dawn to dark, without time for reflection or improvement, barely able to provide food and shelter for those whom Providence has confided to his care.

We have stated these facts simply to correct a very common and pernicious error which assumes that the evils which afflict the Poor are such as might be entirely removed by economy, temperance and industry on their part. Many a well-meaning but not closely observing or profoundly thinking man and woman resist the conviction that they ought to do something to ameliorate the condition of the indigent by believing, or trying to believe, that the privations of the Poor are entirely the result of their folly or their vices. This opinion must be eradicated. Undoubtedly if all vice, untruth and idleness could be expelled from the land, destitution and misery would soon follow. Undoubtedly, the utter annihilation of Intoxicating Liquors alone would sweep off one-half the privation and suffering to which the Poor are now subject. And it may be very true, in most instances, that if persons did just as they ought they would not be furnished or degraded. But is it any consolation to the child now famishing to know that if her father had not been a drunkard she might now be living in abundance? Does it reconcile the mother to the turning of her children into the street that if the father had not been a spendthrift the rent might have been paid? Vice and Dissipation must indeed be eradicated, or Want and Misery cannot be; but our easy-chair Philanthropists begin at the wrong end. They leave the child without bread or proper instruction, and frowningly tell it not to steal. They turn off the man without employment, resource or hope, and bid him not to drink. Can they effect a thorough Reform by such means? Never!—There must be and are better remedies for the woes of Humanity, as we shall endeavor hereafter to demonstrate.

**DEATHS IN NEW-YORK.**—The City Inspector reports the deaths of 35 Men, 31 Women, 45 Boys, 41 Girls, during the last week: Total 152. Of these, there were 36 of Consumption, 10 of Convulsions, 10 of Scarlet Fever, 10 of other Fevers, 8 of Small Pox, 7 of Measles, 7 of Inflammation of the Brain, 6 of Inflammation of the Bowels, 8 of other Inflammations, 8 of Dropsies, 5 of Dysentery, 3 Drowned, 2 of Intemperance. 115 were natives of the United States, 17 of Ireland, 3 of England, 6 of Germany. This report shows that the mortality in our City is increasing.

The Buffalo Commercial assures us that the statement of our correspondent in that City that "Flour had been sold there at \$5 50, and was expected to go up to \$6 before the end of the week," is entirely unfounded. Why will people make such mistakes?

We rejoice to state that the Commercial further assures us that the Wheat Crop of the Lake Country, in spite of partial failures, will be "abundant, beyond all precedent."

**THE CROPS.**—We do not publish further extracts from our exchange papers respecting the growing or ripening Crops, since the general and natural anxiety has been happily dissipated. The heavy and almost universal rains of the past fortnight, together with the genial warmth of the entire summer has dispelled all doubts, and with a few narrow exceptions, the Summer Harvest will be a good one, and the Fall Crops now promise well. Grass, however, was checked by the cold of May and the drought of June, and has come in light. Wheat is in some places light, in others—as around Richmond, Va.—heavy, but injured by rust; but the general harvest will still be good. Inside Corn, Tobacco, Hemp, &c., never promised fairer at this season of a satisfactory general average, there can now hardly linger a doubt.

A Row took place at the Circus in Buffalo on the evening of the 7th inst. occasioned by the ruffianism of some one connected with the Circus, who the evening before, seeing a young lad, son of Mr. S. Phillips, crawling into the performance under the tent-cloth, struck him with a knife or some other sharp instrument, wounding him severely in the cheek. Mr. Nichols, the proprietor, was applied to for redress, but could not or would not point out the perpetrator. The story spread, public indignation was excited, and the next evening about 9 o'clock the performance was interrupted by a general attack, in which the canvass tent was cut and torn badly and more serious consequences threatened. The Mayor, Sheriff, &c. were on hand, and by their exertions restored order; Mr. Phillips assuring all that he had become perfectly satisfied, and inviting the assemblage to go and drink at his expense.

"The Okaw" is the title of a new Whig paper at Shelbyville, Illinois. We would like to know what it means.

**A MATRIMONIAL VILLAIN.**—The Springfield (Ill.) Journal cautions the public against a man calling himself A. D. Young, 25 or 30 years old, a cabinet-maker, who says he learned his trade in Buffalo, N. Y. who has just married three or more wives off-hand; one in Ohio; the second in Indiana; where he ran away six months afterward, and the third near Springfield, Illinois, after having been engaged to and nearly married a girl at Danville in that State, before his character followed him there. He was married to his Illinois wife on the 13th of April, ran away from her on the 2d of May, and has probably another pretty well courted in Iowa by this time. We hate to say an ill-natured thing—still more, an ungalant one—but if young women will marry the first good-looking stranger who asks them, must they not expect that villain will make a business of deceiving and marrying them?

**HORRIBLE PROCEEDINGS.**—We briefly stated yesterday that a Mr. Campbell had been murdered on Rock River, Illinois, by a suspected horse-thief named Driskell under circumstances of great aggravation. The Chicago American of the 3d inst. has since come to hand, containing the following appalling account of the bloody tragedy then and subsequently enacted:—

Extract of a letter dated BELLEVILLE, Ill. June 30th.

"Since Sunday last, the good people have been under a most violent excitement on account of the repetition of the Belleville tragedy, rumors of which doubtless have reached you ere this time. I will give you a summary of what I have been able to gather from eye-witnesses and participants in these most high-handed and alarming atrocities; for, let the emergencies be what they may, all lawless violence resulting in bloodshed and death are alarming in any community, particularly in one comprised of eastern and northern men. The facts in this case are these: the country below this and north of the Illinois River has been for a long time and is now infested with a gang of blacklegs, counterfeiters, horse-thieves and land pirates, and the good people have found our laws, or at least the administration of them, entirely inadequate to the protection of their property; consequently they have been forced to form themselves into 'volunteer companies, and anti-horse-thieves societies.' One was formed about 20 miles below this, at Washington Grove. Mr. Campbell was actively engaged in getting it up. On Sunday night last, two of the Driskells, notorious through this region as ringleaders and harriers of all sorts of villains, rode up to Campbell's house and asked his son if his father was at home; he called his father to the door, when the Driskells shot him dead and fled. The volunteer companies of De Kalb and Winnebago Counties immediately collected and went in search of the Driskells. On Tuesday they caught the old man and one of his sons—tried them by Lynch law, and were convinced that they were the cause if not the perpetrators of the atrocious murder of Mr. Campbell. They sentenced them to immediate death, then placed the old man about ten rods off, and bade him prepare for death, giving him five minutes; when the time was up, about fifty balls went through him. The son was then served in the same manner—both devils proving game—neither making any disclosures, more than saying that another son of Driskell killed Campbell. The company are now pursuing this other Driskell, who has cut stick with a confederate; \$500 reward is offered for his head. High-handed and revolting as this summary mode of procedure seems to be, it is, nevertheless, absolutely necessary, and receives the commendation of every individual who is at all acquainted with the facts. If a man refuses to join these companies, he is put down at once with the horse-thieves."

The Rockford paper will bring all the minutiae of the affair.

Perhaps the worst feature of this horrible affair is the appearance of the following comments, appended to the above by the Chicago American—a journal usually favorable to law and order:—

"We are inclined, under all the circumstances, to justify this violent out-break of popular indignation. When thieves, scoundrels and vindictive and cowardly assassins—having no stake in the country, nor no principle or manly feeling in their hearts—despising and evading the laws of God and man—civil and moral—outlaws having nothing valuable to risk and every thing to gain by their atrocities—when such villains prowl our streets and outrage the law not only of the State, but every principle of civilized humanity, the slow and uncertain retribution of the legal code in its operation, itself the sport of technicality, of perjury and every species of corruption—seems, indeed, a mockery, and the ghost of principle and the blood of victims cry loud, long—plausibly, (may we not say justly,) for swifter, deeper vengeance!"

## Literary Notices.

**THE DIAL: A MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.** (Quarterly.) No. V. July, 1841. W. H. S. Jordan, Boston. C. S. Francis, New-York.

We have repeatedly indicated our hearty approval of the spirit which animates this work and our admiration of the ability, originality and fearless devotion to Truth manifested in its pages. While we do not coincide in all the speculations therein indulged—perhaps it would be more just as well as courteous to say we do not fully comprehend them—we yet feel that beneath its mystic convolutions beats a heart eminently true to Humanity, sensitive to its wrongs, compassionate to its errors, and warmly alive to its progress. We have rarely found Philosophy so intimately allied to Philanthropy—Learning so reverent to the Mass—so radiant with the great truth that to know is desirable only as it teaches us to do—as in the Dial.

The leading article in the number before us is on "Goethe," by one of the Editors—a luminous and excellent essay. "The Pharisees," by the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Roxbury, is next in importance—powerful, searching, truthful, but a little too harsh and sweeping. The longest paper in the number is entitled "Prophecy.—Transcendentalism.—Progress"—with the scriptural motto, "Would God, that all the Lord's People were Prophets." (Numbers, c. xi, v. 29.) It is the fullest and clearest definition of what Transcendentalism is, and what it affirms, that we have yet seen. An interesting account of "Zoar," a German community in Ohio, several notices of New Books, and several pages of Verse, complete the number, of which we have no room for a more extended notice. Further extracts in our next.

**THE BOOK OF PRIVATE DEVOTION: A SERIES OF PRAYERS AND MEDITATIONS,** chiefly from the Writings of HANNAH MORE. J. A. Housington, 156 Fulton-st. Pp. 252. 16mo.

This excellent work has been very neatly got up by Mr. Housington, and will doubtless be widely circulated. It opens with an Essay on Prayer, and is enriched with sixty pages of Devotional Poetry, very judiciously selected. It will form a cheap and acceptable present or pocket companion.

**LITTLE'S MODERN FOREIGN LITERATURE.** July, 1841. Philadelphia, L. Little & Co.: New-York, Carvill & Co., 108 Broadway.

The number of this valuable periodical for July contains the continuation of "Barnaby Rudge," "Charles O'Malley," "Ten Thousand a Year," with all the best articles from recent Foreign Periodicals. We know of no publication of more general interest or value for most readers than this Museum.

**POPULAR EXPOSITION OF THE GOSPELS.** By Rev. JOHN G. MORRIS and Rev. CHARLES A. SMITH. D. Appleton, 290 Broadway.

The first volume of this new and excellent Biblical Commentary has been published, and presents many peculiar merits. The arrangement and general order of the work are very good, and we are sure it will attain a wide popularity as a familiar and practical commentary for the use of Families, Bible Classes and Sunday Schools.

**THE TOURIST FOR 1841** has just been published by the Harpers, and may be found at any of the bookstores. It is a neat little volume with an elegant map of the Hudson, and full descriptions of the towns, villages &c. along the Western canals, on the stage routes to Niagara and down the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec. It is an invaluable companion for summer tourists.

## By this Morning's Southern Mail.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Collectors.

JOHN N. SHERRBURNE, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

HENRY ADDISON, Georgetown, District of Columbia.

JAMES G. HAMILTON, Bridgeton, New-Jersey.

Natal Officer.

JOHN MCCLINTOCK, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

Surveyors.

GEORGE H. COCKRELL, Danvers, Virginia.

ROBERT EDMONDS, Carter's Creek, Virginia.

ELKANAH FRENCH, Bristol, Rhode Island.

HENRY CURTIS, Madisonville, Louisiana.

Registers.

WILLIAM POLK, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WILLIAM T. NOEL, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Revenue.

SAMUEL LEWIS, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WM. G. ARMSTRONG, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

JEREMIAH GROVER, Winemore, Indiana.

Mr. B. R. Jacobs, who resides and keeps store at No. 6 Cannon-st., assures us that no such person as Matilda Evans, who has had William Mack committed for a criminal assault, resides at that place. He occupies the whole premises, and knows that no such person lives or has lived there these two years. As the story was calculated to injure his business, we request our readers to mark the correction.

**AWFUL WARNING!**—A man who owed the editor of the *Massachusetts Messenger* two dollars, and told him he had no money, lost his pocket-book the same day, containing about \$1000!

## LAWYERS' DIARY. July 13.

**SUPREME COURT.**—This Court will not go beyond No. 30 on the General Calendar.

**SUPREME COURT.**—Calendar for This Day: 9, 12, 16, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**—Calendar for This Day: 16, 26, 29, 109, 12, 36, 63, 73, 89, 95, 99, 111, 132, 124, 6, 69, 136, 137, 106, 112, 137, 188, 224, 252, 124, 68, 78, 84, 35, 46, 103, 122, 140, 178, 228.

## City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

**BOARD OF ALDERMEN.**—This Board assembled last evening, and transacted the following business, viz:—

*Petitions Presented and Referred.*—Of Elnathan Underhill, for transfer of stall No. 25 Fulton Market.

Of John Sarkey, to be released from prison for non payment of fine.

Of John Sarkey, for relief from onerous tax.

Of David Driskell and others, for the removal of slaughter-house from the rear of No. 74 Orchard-st.

Of Henry Marsh, in relation to fixtures and furniture in Castle Garden.

Of G. W. Martin, for transfer of stand No. 5 Catharine Market.

Of John Hillier, for compensation for acting as Street Inspector of the 1st Ward.

Of W. E. Lawrence and others, for correction of assessments in cleaning up the rear of the City.

Of the petition received by the City, for the extension of the pier at Governor's Slip, to connect with the pier above.

Of Matthew Eden, for relief from fine.

Of D. R. Hitchcock and 278 others, for a ferry from Whitehall to Staten Island.

Of the widow of James Walsh, street sweeper, killed by a cart in Broadway, for relief.

*Reports.*—Of the 1st Marshal of the City in the Mayor's Office, in compliance with a resolution of this Board, stating that the amount received for licenses of booths for the 5th July was \$468. That he could not tell the quantity of liquor sold, or who did or did not sell; he was uninformed, as he left the City on the 3d July, and did not return until the 5th in the evening. Laid on the table.

Semi-annual report of the Chief Engineer on the general state of the Croton Aqueduct. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Report of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioner, of quarterly expenditures. Ordered to be printed and placed on file.

On the estimate providing for the accountability of Executive Committees. Ordered on file.

Against the establishment of a Flour Market, in denial of the application of Carries and others, and Committee discharged.

In favor of transferring stand No. 8 Washington Market to L. B. Graham. Adopted.

Against the application of the St. Nicholas Society for a room in one of the public buildings. Adopted.

In favor of having St. George's Church clock regulated by the regular of public clocks. Adopted.

In favor of putting up a new curb and gutter stones therein. Adopted.

In favor of constructing a drain in Avenue D, and in 3d and 4th streets. Adopted.

In favor of deepening the water in the basin north of Spring-street. Adopted.

In favor of filling up vacant lots in the neighborhood of 31st street and 8th Avenue. Adopted.

In favor of paying Dr. William Jones \$22 for attending prisoners at the 5th District Watch-house. Adopted.

In favor of paying Dr. Landerson \$10 for attending prisoners in the 2d District Watch-house. Adopted.

In favor of paying Dr. Clement \$25 for attendance and medicine to prisoners at the cell of the Upper Police Office. Adopted.

In favor of paying Benjamin Driskell, a city watchman, \$75 for injuries received while attempting to arrest a prisoner. Adopted.

In favor of appropriating the use of the easterly side of pier No. 25 East River, foot of Roosevelt-street, to the Citizens' Line running up the East River to New Haven. Laid on the table.

In favor of purchasing the property at the foot of 61st street, East River, on both sides of the street, for the purpose of having a ferry for the use of the Corporation, from the foot of 61st street to Blackwell's Island, and to pay for it by exchanging with Jeremiah Towle other property on Little Garden and Liberty-streets in the Second Ward. Rejected.

Adverse to instructing the Council of the Board in relation to the discharging of duties, there being an ordinance already on the subject. Adopted by a majority.

Adverse to paying Dr. Dwight \$5 for attendance on a prisoner in the 3d District Watch-house. Adopted.

Adverse to a removal of the Court of Sessions Chamber to the room over the old Alms House. Adopted.

Adverse to furnishing more extended apartments in the City Hall for the use of the Law Library. Laid on the table.

Communication from the Comptroller on the subject of the city expenditures for the last six months, stating that the expenditures in some of the departments had greatly exceeded the estimates. Referred to the committees on the departments mentioned.

Arrangement of assessments on sundry lots. Adopted.

Ordinances for paving and laying side-walks, and of regulating sundry streets. Adopted.

Invitation to attend the examination of the Rutgers Street Female Institute on Friday next at half past 2 o'clock, and the commencement of the University at the Tabernacle on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Both accepted.

*Regulations.*—The resolution of Alderman Kimball, offered at the last meeting, relative to cleaning the streets by contract, and directing the city for that purpose, except the 12th ward, was carried, discussed, and adopted.

For paving the side-walks of 11th street between the 2d and 3d Avenues. Referred.

For causing all the gas lamps to be lighted under the direction of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. Adopted.

To inquire if any changes can be made in the matter of cleaning the streets for the advantage of the city. Adopted.

To amend the ordinance so as to appoint four Inspectors of pressed hay, instead of two as at present. (Alderman Purdy said positively, that this was the purpose of making places for the friends who had been turned out of the Custom House.) Adopted.

For the superintendent of Streets, to report what additional expenses have been incurred the past year by laying the Croton water pipes through the streets of the city. Adopted.

To inquire of the New York Gas Company, when they intend to remove their works from Centre-street. Adopted.

To inquire into the expediency of re-paving all the streets through which the Croton water pipes have been laid, that require repairs. Adopted.

For the Commissioners of the Alms House to send coffins whenever they are ordered by a member of the Common Council. Adopted.

For placing the necessary number of lamps in Tompkins Square, under the direction of the Lamp and Gas Committee. Adopted. Adjourned.

**COURT OF SESSIONS.**—July 12.—Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Noah, and Aldermen Bly and Woodruff.

John Graves was tried for an assault and battery on John Edwards, of No. 272 Water-street, on Sunday the 23d May last. The complainant, who is a runner for a sailor's boarding-house, was on a cart with a carman, when the accused, who keeps a sailor's boarding-house, came up, addressed the carman, abused Edwards, and seizing the carman to keep him out of the way, struck Edwards over the head with a cane. Edwards then jumped off the cart and asked accused what he meant, when he was again twice struck over the arm and head with the cane, &c.

The jury found the accused guilty.

Peter E. Berton was tried for Burglary in the 3d degree, in breaking into the store of William R. Wooster, No. 308 Second-street, on the night of the 13th June last and stealing \$600.

The jury found the accused guilty.

**CO**